

CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

THE TENNESSEE TIMES
CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE

CONSOLIDATED
1895

VOL. XXIX.

CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915.

NO. 17

DIXIE HIGHWAY ROUTE WILL BE DECIDED MAY 20.

ALL ROUTES TO HAVE HEARING BEFORE THE DIRECTRS

**Chattanooga gets Next Meeting—Call
Issued for Meeting at Crossville Satur-
day of All Short Route Counties
to Perfect Arrangements for Present-
ing Its Many Strong Points.**

The meeting of the fourteen directors appointed by the seven governors of the states interested in the Dixie Highway, met in Louisville, Ky., Friday. C. E. James and others from Chattanooga were there and after discussion a committee of twenty-one was formed, composed of the fourteen appointees of the governors and the seven incorporators in this state of the Dixie Highway Association, and agreed to meet in Chattanooga May 20 to locate the road.

It was agreed that the charter for the highway should be turned over to the governors' appointees and they are to locate the road at that time.

At the Chattanooga meeting representatives of the delegations seeking to have the road located through the several sections of the country now contesting for the road are to be heard and after all have had a full hearing the location will be decided by the fourteen men appointed by the governors.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The conditions in Kentucky and Tennessee are somewhat complicated. In Kentucky the Louisville people have joined forces with the Nashville people and are making a hard fight to prevent it going via Cincinnati. The Cincinnati people are favorable to the Short Route via Crossville, but the Louisville people are trying to take it one hundred miles out of a direct route around by Nashville. The Short Route as first designated would take the road directly north from Crossville via Jamestown, Albany, Ky., and on to Louisville and Indianapolis and to Chicago. That would leave out both Nashville and Cincinnati and would almost surely result in a road being built from Cincinnati south to tap the highway at Albany, Ky., and another built from Louisville to Nashville and on through the state to Chattanooga. That being the case it is very probable that the middle route in Kentucky will be chosen, which will mean that the road will come via Crossville.

MEETING CALLED.

A meeting has been called by Ward R. Case, of Fentress county, of the counties of Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Cumberland and Fentress to meet in Crossville next Saturday at ten in the morning to perfect a closer and more perfect organization and to take such steps as seem best to strengthen their position in making a pull for the road.

The call follows in full:

"Jamestown, Tenn., April 19, 1915.

"To Geo. P. Burnett, Chairman,

"Cumberland County Dixie

Highway Association:

"A joint meeting of the various County Associations along the 'Short Route' of the Dixie Highway is hereby called to meet at the court house in Crossville, Tennessee, on Saturday, May 1st, 1915, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of furthering the joint association organized at Chattanooga on April 3rd, 1915, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable to carry out the plan of building said 'Short Route' Dixie Highway; and generally to transact all such business as may properly come before the association.

"Please notify your organization at once and send representatives.

"Respectfully,

"Ward R. Case, Chairman,

"The 'Short Route' Dixie Highway

Association."

SHORT ROUTE MOST LOGICAL.

The general situation is this: As all will admit, any person living in the states north of the Ohio river will naturally wish to reach Florida as quickly as possible and by the shortest and quickest route when wishing to go south for the winter. The same conditions apply when they wish to return home in the spring.

ILLINOIS AND INDIANA WANT SHORT ROUTE.

That condition being understood it is every way natural that the directors from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio would favor the Short Route. The director from eastern Kentucky will naturally favor the Short Route. Two from each of the three states named and one from eastern Kentucky gives seven out

of the fourteen that would naturally favor the Short Route. It is well known that Carl G. Fisher, one of the Indiana directors, is strong and outspoken for the Short Route. He sights the fact that the great Lincoln Highway extending from New York to San Francisco is only thirteen miles longer than the shortest trans-continental telephone line and is pleading for shortening the distance all possible on the Dixie Highway that is to extend from Chicago to Miami; Florida. Mr. Fisher is the originator of the idea of both the Lincoln and Dixie highways and his wishes will be sure to have great weight.

WHAT CHATTANOOGA WANTS.

Again the Chattanooga people do not wish to see the road routed via Nashville for that would mean that tourists would stay all night in Nashville and take dinner in Chattanooga and push on south to pass the night at some other town. Chattanooga wants the tourists to stop all night in Chattanooga instead of stopping only for dinner. That makes Chattanooga strong for the Short Route via Crossville. The same reasons that would prompt Indiana and Illinois to favor the Short Route would lead both Georgia and Florida to favor it. In view of these conditions it is every way reasonable to believe that if the Short Route is properly presented it will be favored, which means the road will be routed via Crossville.

Again, since the incorporators of the Dixie Highway Association have agreed to turn over to the fourteen directors their charter it is not at all likely they would do so without first having an understanding that Chattanooga is to be favored by having the Short Route selected to the end that Chattanooga may become a night stopping place instead of a lunching point.

RESOURCES IN SIGHT.

The resources for building the Short Route are ample for completing it. In Sequatchie county they have the road almost completed. In Bledsoe county they are now building and have the road largely completed to within six miles of the Cumberland county line. The meeting point for Bledsoe and Cumberland counties was selected over a week ago by Judge G. P. Burnett and A. J. McGuire of this county and representatives of Bledsoe county.

At its last quarterly session the Cumberland county court directed that an enabling act be drawn and presented to the legislature, when it convenes May 3, providing for the issue of \$200,000 in bonds for building the Dixie Highway and completing the Memphis-to-Bristol to the White and Roane county lines. It is not felt that the full \$200,000 will be needed, but preparation is being made for such emergencies as may arise.

In Fentress county they have already had an act passed by the legislature authorizing the county to issue \$165,000 in bonds for building the road through that county. Pickett county has expressed a willingness to build the six or eight miles necessary to carry the road to the Kentucky line. From the Kentucky line all is easy sailing for the counties are standing on tiptoe and eager to do their part to carry the road either to Louisville or Cincinnati. Once the road reaches the Ohio river all obstacles will fade away like snow before a summer sun.

EASILY KEEP IT UP.

Hence it is useless to claim we have not the resources for building or maintaining the road. A very slight increase in our exceedingly low valuations in this and Fentress counties will provide ample means for keeping the road in repair after being built.

The editor of the Chronicle wrote C. E. James Monday of last week relative to the road and received a reply which we here give:

LETTER FROM C. E. JAMES.

"Chattanooga, Tenn., April 20, 1915.

"Mr. S. C. Bishop,

"Crossville, Tenn.

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of April 19th to hand. I do not think the meeting in Louisville will do anything to affect the Crossville route. Of course, they have a right to talk about it. The Crossville route is going to be built, as I believe all the counties along the line will build it; in fact a large number of them are actually at work on it now. It will take a long time to complete any road from Louisville around by Springfield, Nashville and Shelbyville. If the different counties on the short line will go to work, they can get the road open in ninety days, so it will be at least passable, and they can very nearly finish it by Fall.

"Very truly yours,

"C. E. James."

STRONG PRESENTATION.

The people of this county may rest assured that when the delegates from the several counties in this state meet here in Crossville Saturday that nothing will be left undone that will tend to put our claims before the directors at Chattanooga May 20 in the very strongest possible light. Some person capable of presenting the Short Route in the most logical manner possible will be selected and equipped with all necessary data to carry conviction to the minds of the fourteen directors that the Short Route is the best and most logical route that can possibly be

chosen.

LET THE WORST COME.

Even if the worst should come and the road be routed via Nashville, that will have no influence in stopping the building of the Short Route, for the people have fully made up their minds that the road can, must and will be built and under no conditions that can be foreseen will the Short Route fail to be built. No power can prevent the section along the Short Route from calling it the Short Route Dixie Highway and such it will be called, whether or not it be officially designated as the Dixie Highway. Tourists will very soon learn that this is not only the shortest route, but the most pleasant and picturesque and they will traverse it to such an extent that the Short Route via Crossville will become the main artery of automobile travel between Yankeeedom and Dixie.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST.

**J. M. Rains Recounts Several Interesting
Incidents of Long Ago.**

Pomona, Tenn., April 17, 1915.

Dear Editor: As you have invited the old residents of this county to write, I thought I would throw in my mite.

I was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, in 1831 and came with my parents to Overton county, Tennessee, when about two years old. After living there for four years, my father bought a farm two miles south of Johnson Stand, in what was then White county, now Cumberland, where he built cabins and lived in true mountain style. Deer, turkeys and wolves were so numerous that we could find them without much hunting. I have never heard any music in my life that sounded as lonesome as the howling of wolves.

Our nearest neighbor was two miles distant; next nearest four; nearest grist mill 15 miles until David Beam built a mill four miles from us and later added a saw mill and also a blacksmith shop. There were no churches or schools; had preaching at the neighbors sometimes.

The big March snow of 1834 is still fresh in my memory. My father was sick and I had the feeding to do and most of the firewood to cut and haul out of the woods with an ox cart. I was only 12 years old at that time. Many of the settlers lost nearly all of their stock, but warm weather soon came and we got over our hardships alright, but my hardest trial was yet to come.

In 1848 my father died. Then was the beginning of trouble indeed. That left the care of eight children on mother and myself, as my oldest brother, G. W. Rains, was only 7 years old. My mother died in 1872. I stayed with her during her lifetime.

In 1881 I was married to Miss Mary Beam, youngest daughter of Widow Beam and born in 1849. Soon after we were married I moved to my wife's home, where we still live. Never had any children; I will leave the editor to guess about the grandchildren.

If the people of this day knew the privations and hardships of the first settlers of this country, they would be in a state of mind to better enjoy and appreciate their churches and schools, county paper, railroads and many other things that we had to do without. The strangest part of it is people don't seem to be any happier now than they were then. It seems to me they ought to be.

I was about to forget to say that I still have my father's flint lock rifle that he and I have brought down many a fine deer with.

I have taken the Chronicle nearly all the time since it was first published. I find the best way to get the county news is to take the county paper.

I am 84 years old, have lived in this county 78 years, excepting about 14 months of the civil war.

I have yet the worst to tell: I am blind. I am comfortably situated and could enjoy a peaceful old age had I not lost my eyesight. I try to be patient and feel that I have much to be thankful for.

J. M. Rains.

[Mr. Rains neglected to state that he was elected trustee of the county. The editor well remembers when he served in that capacity. It is a pleasure to remember, also, that we never heard any man say an unkind or unfavorable thing about "Mat" Rains, as he was familiarly known years ago. His life has been an open book in which any person could read with pleasure and know that they were viewing the life of an honest man and Christian gentleman. If Mr. Rains only knew how often his old friends and associates think of him he would feel even more cheerful than he does. It is a great thing to be able to feel cheerful when plunged into the constant darkness that besets him through the loss of his eye sight. Hundreds in this county will join with the writer in wishing him all the pleasures that can come to a mind free from remorse and a life rich in kind deeds.—Editor Chronicle.]

SCHOOL EXERCISES COMPLETE SUCCESS

**Literary Contest Good, City School Had
Crowded House, Excellent Bacca-
laureate Sermon and Musi-
cal Was Splendid.**

The first of the interesting exercises connected with the High School and city schools was carried out according to program Friday night in the literary contest and debate in which twelve of the High School students were engaged. The exercises were interspersed with music furnished by the glee clubs and other students of the school. The literary contest was based on a perfect score of thirty points, ten points on three features of the work. The contestants all made splendid scores as the following shows.

Essay:

Mildred Burnett, graded 27.

Ida Dorton, graded 25

Recitation:

Robert Martin, graded 26

Charles Hurst, graded 26

Oration:

Gladys Davenport, graded 28

Robert Haley, graded 26

Debate:

Affirmative, Robert Potter 27

Affirmative, Nimrod Hendley, 25

Affirmative, Willie Elmore, 26.5

Negative, Casteau Burnett, 26

Negative, Virgil Ficus, 25

Negative, Herman Hendley, 28.5

The contestants belong to divisions

A and B and counting all the points

made, division A won by 3.5 points.

By comparison of the grades it will

be seen that Miss Mildred Burnett

scored the highest on essay, Gladys

Davenport on oration, Herman Hendley

on debate, while Robert Martin and

Charles Hurst tied on recitation.

The question debated was: Res-

solved, that Germany is the Cause of

the Present War in Europe. Owing to

the splendid work done by Herman

Hendley, which gave him the highest

grade of any of the contestants, the

negative side was declared the winner.

The judges were J. W. Dorton, J. S.

Reed and A. L. Garrison.

HOME ECONOMICS:

Saturday was Home Economics Day, the time set for a demonstration of butter making and the judging of the bread and cakes. The butter making demonstration was to some extent a disappointment as none of the women from the country were present to see the demonstration. The milk was separated at the home of O. H. Overdell by Prof. F. S. Chance the day before and the cream properly ripened.

A barrel churn was used and a splendid sample of butter was produced by Prof. C. A. Hutton.

BREAD AND CAKE CONTEST.

In the bread and cake making contest there were four entries for each. Those entering for bread were Sally Agee, Mary Bishop, Gladys Comstock and Gertrude March. Mary Bishop won the first prize of one dollar, Gladys Comstock second prize of fifty cents.

Those entering on the cake contest were: Gladys Comstock, Elizabeth March, Claudia Hyder and Sally Agee. Elizabeth March won the first prize of one dollar and Gladys Comstock, second prize of fifty cents. The judges were Miss Margaret Ambrose, Mrs. Andy Elmore and Mrs. H. R. Webb.

During the afternoon session of Home Economics and Agricultural Day, Miss Margaret Ambrose, of Knoxville, explained the tomato club work. Miss Ambrose is collaborator for Knoxville county. She said that the work is thoroughly established in Knoxville county, and is considered one of the most important departments of educational work. The leading educators of the county have a plan under consideration whereby the tomato club work will be considered regular school work and be given the same credit.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The tomato club work really means a great deal to the rural girl. It gives her a vital interest in life and provides her an incentive to remain on the farm. Having a material side, it affords her a means by which she may become partially independent and is a means of inspiration and interest that leads her to all kinds of ambitions.

The work is one of the most worthwhile movements ever started in the south. What the corn club is to the rural boy, the tomato club is to the country girl—and even more—for the boy, as a rule, has more varied interests.

The work consists of planting, raising and canning one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes. The girls must do every bit of the work themselves, as far as possible. The work done by others on their plot must be charged up to the expense account. The rate must be at

least ten cents per hour. They must prepare the soil, put out the plants, grow the tomatoes and then put up the finished product. When they are canned, the girl may sell her output and in this way she may become the proud possessor of a bank account. With this money she may attend schools and buy many things for the home.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Through the tomato club work, the girls become real home makers. Besides being taught the art of canning, the girls are also taught bread making and, in some instances, short courses are given in cooking. In raising and canning a variety of vegetables and in canning and preserving a variety of fruit, the girl may serve a variety of meals, which are attractive as well as nourishing.

HISTORY OF TOMATO CLUB WORK

In Tennessee, the work was begun in December 1911. It was the outgrowth of the rural school improvement work. Miss Virginia Moore, of Gallatin, who was head of the rural school improvement work for the state, was also made head of the tomato club work for Tennessee. She has done excellent work in the state. Miss Moore is the right woman in the right place. She is known and loved by the 2,500 girls in the state who are enlisted under the tomato club banner and she has a way of inspiring the girls, in the words of the canning club motto to, "Make the best better."

WORK IN KNOX COUNTY.

The success of Miss Ambrose's work is shown by the following results of last year's work in Knox county.

Miss Roxie McNerr, of Karna High School, put up from one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes, eleven hundred and eighty-two quarts.

Miss Bessie McBea, of Corryton, one thousand quarts.

Miss Esther and Mary Johnson, of Kimberlain Heights, each put up five hundred cans for the market and together they sold \$34 worth of fresh tomatoes during the summer.

The Knoxville Sentinel contains the following news item touching the work of Mrs. Olive K. Barnes:

"An exhibit of needlework, said to be one of the best ever assembled in Tennessee, will be shown by the domestic science department of the high school at Crossville, in connection with the final exercises which began Friday night and continue until next Wednesday evening. Mrs. Olive K. Barnes, formerly of Knoxville, is teacher of home economics. Great interest in this work is attributed to the girls of the Cumberland county high school through the successful methods of teaching used by Mrs. Barnes."

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Saturday night the public school exercises were held in the court house. Standing room was at a premium as the court room was filled far beyond its seating capacity. The marked interest felt by the patrons was shown beyond question when it is known that for two and a half hours some fifty or more people stood to witness the splendid program rendered.

The program was too long to permit us to speak of it in detail, but the splendid precision with which everything was carried out was conclusive evidence that the teachers had not only put much time and labor on the program, but that they had so thoroughly secured the confidence and respect of the pupils that all entered into it with a spirit of pleasure and energy that made failure impossible.

Just before the exercises closed Judge G. P. Burnett stepped in front of the curtain and spoke a few words of commendation for the teachers and the splendid work they had done the past year. The words of praise he uttered were accepted by the large audience as worthily bestowed and in accord with the feeling of the people of our town generally.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached in the Baptist church Sunday night by Rev. W. L. Patton, of Crab Orchard. He took his text from the story of the Transfiguration on the Mount and delivered one of his characteristic sermons full of strong, clear reasoning, interspersed with beautiful and touching flights of eloquence that held the audience, that filled the church, with breathless interest and pleasure.

One particularly pleasing feature of the service was a solo by Mrs. J. S. Reed. She sang with a clear, melodious voice that attracted every hearer and added sweetness and pathos to the exercises that comforted well with the theme so ably handled by Rev. Patton.

MUSICAL RECITAL.

Monday night a musical recital was given in the court house under the direction of Miss Ethel Keyes. There were eighteen numbers on the program, which was rendered with splendid effect by all, from the little tots to the grownups.

Miss Keyes came to her work in the High School this year well qualified for the duties before her. The splendid results she has attained in di-

Concluded on Editorial Page.